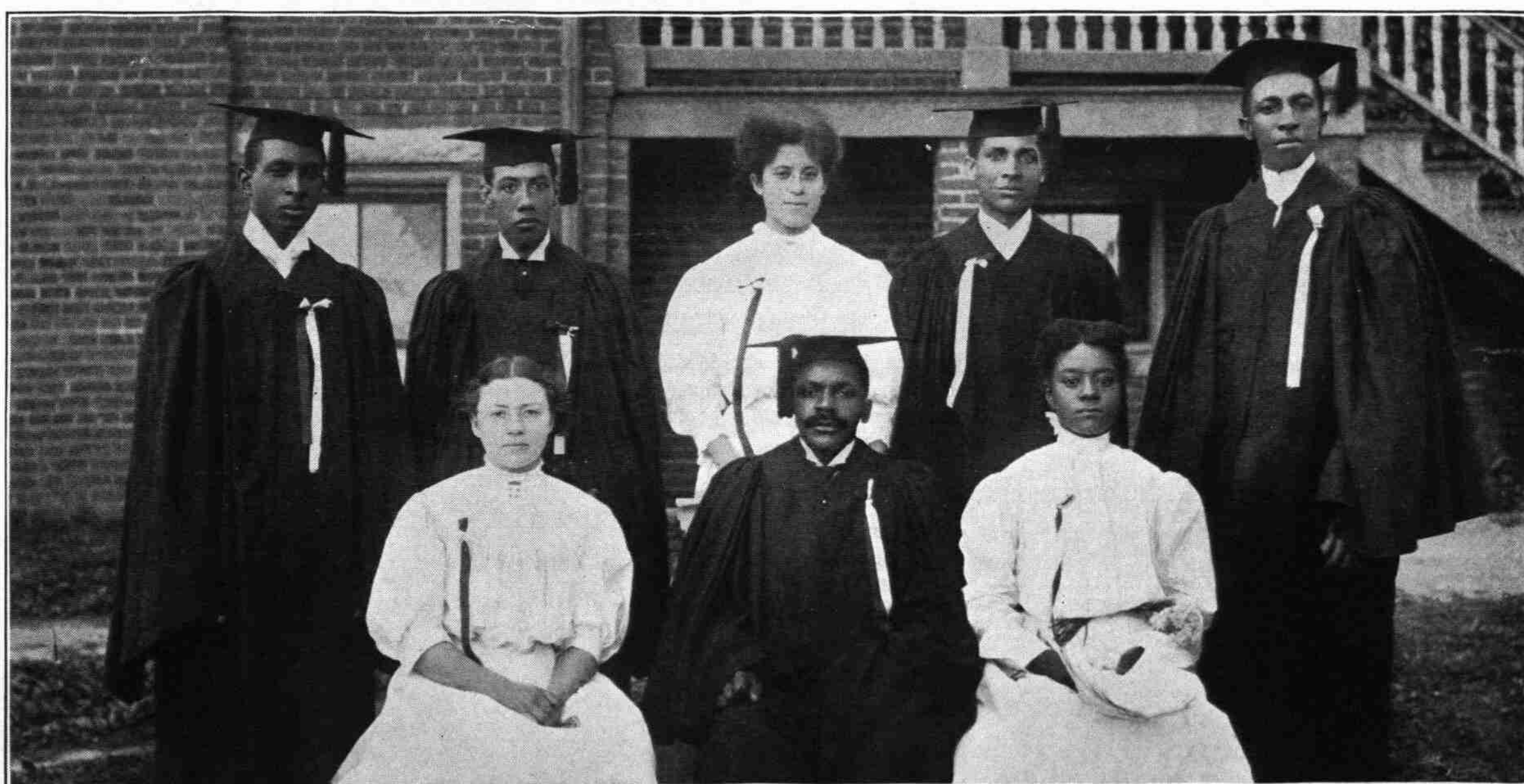


picked it up and, lighting a candle, found that there was traced on it a skull and cross-bones, with the outline of a coffin. This was understood as a warning from the Ku-Klux, and after a family consultation it was thought best to leave the cabin, and accordingly Dr. Tupper and his wife spent the night in a cornfield in the rear of their home.

During all these hours of anxious suspense they expected to see the flames consume their humble home and their few earthly effects, but an all-wise Providence guarded them through the night watches, and when the welcome dawn tardily appeared, the cabin was still standing, and in devout thanksgiving they

one year, more than three thousand dollars were cleared by the sale of bricks that were not needed.

A chapter might be written on the attempt to educate colored girls, and the influence of this movement throughout the state. A few girls were received as early as 1870, and, as they continued to come in increasing numbers, Dr. Tupper thought it best to erect a building to be devoted exclusively to the education of girls. In the summer of 1872 he appealed for funds in the North, and in 1873 began the erection of a substantial building, the money for which was given by Deacon Jacob Estey, the founder of the well-known Estey organs at Brattleboro, Vt., and it be-



CLASS OF 1907, SHAW UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, N. C.

Of the 513 students, 1907-08, 338 were males and 175 females. Shaw University ranks high among the educational institutions of the South. Nearly five thousand of those who have attended Shaw Normal Department have taught in the public schools.

returned to its kindly shelter. The animosity and bitterness of the post-bellum and reconstruction days are passed, and the work goes on with the respect of the community. At times there is genuine sympathy and helpful coöperation.

The First Attempt to Educate Colored Girls

Several large brick buildings were erected, with funds contributed by friends in the North, and, in order to lessen the cost of construction, Dr. Tupper established a brick yard, and all the bricks used in the first buildings were made on the campus;

came known as Estey Hall. This was the first attempt in the entire South to educate colored women in considerable numbers. Estey Hall was the first large building erected for this purpose.

This also served as a stimulus for the education of white girls. The late Dr. McIver, founder of the State Normal College for girls at Greensboro, N. C., once remarked that he was conversing with a lady who said she had a colored girl as cook who could read and write, and who was rendering the family intelligent and satisfactory service. When he inquired where she got her training, she replied, "At Shaw."